

WHAT IT COST

TO BURY HON. JOHN W. SHACKELFORD.

One of the Ways of Wasting the People's Money.

Several persons in the 3rd congressional district, after reading of the death of money by congress as recently published in THE CAUCASIAN have requested us to publish what it cost the people to bury the late Congressman John W. Shackelford. We give below the item of expense as furnished by the clerk of the House of Representatives. The items were reported and paid as follows:

Voucher 2075 paid to Leadingham & Co.—For use of carriages for month of January, 1883, in use for funeral of the late Hon. J. W. Shackelford, and also for the committee on Ways and Means and appropriations.

Voucher 2076 paid to W. H. Spear—For funeral of Hon. J. W. Shackelford. Laying out of body \$15.00, embalming \$75.00, State casket covered with finest broadcloth, heavily ornamented, full plated glass top, quilted satin lining and pillow, best extension bar handles, &c., \$425.00, silver plated and engraved \$18.00, oak traveling case, copper bound plate engraved, cuffs and buttons, collar and button \$81.00, one pair fine socks \$3.50, Bombazine floor cap \$9.00, five towels and one sheet \$6.25, barber's fee \$5.00, one dozen linen white gloves \$14.00, \$9.50 silk sashes \$45.00, bott white ribbon \$2.50, 6 cartridges \$30.00, hearse \$12.00, rubber cover for casket \$3.00, watchman all night at house \$10.00, attendance at Richmond, N. C., \$60.00.

Voucher 2080 paid to George W. Hooker for expenses incurred by congressional committee attending the funeral of the late Hon. J. W. Shackelford: For meals at Weldon, N. C., \$38, hotel bill at Goldsboro \$63, hotel bill at Kingston \$69, expenses at Richmond \$28, lunches and porter hire \$82.

Voucher 2083 paid to Easton & Rupp for 20 pounds sea island twine \$10, lock for case \$5c, \$10.75 Voucher 2084 paid to William S. Teel for expenses incurred for funeral of late Hon. J. W. Shackelford: One-half dozen white kids \$34.20, 8 1-2 dozen black kids \$15.20, naty fee 25c, \$49.65.

Voucher 2085 paid to Col. L. W. Humphry for expenses paid in providing accommodations for funeral escort to attend the burial of the late Hon. J. W. Shackelford: Joseph Laster \$57, Midland North Carolina railroad company \$73.80, Capt. J. W. Lamb of Goldsboro \$308, to others as per statement \$48.20 \$487.00.

Voucher 2087 paid to Robert H. Parker for transportation furnished congressional committee accompanying the remains of Representative Shackelford, of North Carolina, Washington to Goldsboro, N. C., and return of committee, \$588.50.

Voucher 2089 paid to J. W. Townsend for services of special car from Washington to Goldsboro, N. C., and return with committee accompanying the remains of the late Hon. J. W. Shackelford \$180, rebate while car idle at Goldsboro 2 days \$70, \$250.00.

Voucher 2103 paid to M. C. S. for lunch furnished the congressional committee accompanying the remains of the late Hon. J. W. Shackelford \$46.80.

The sum total for this funeral amounts to about \$2,466.45.

You will see from the above that the first item was \$75.00 for carriages in Washington city. Then for carriages again in Washington city (before the body left) the moderate sum of \$42.00. You will also notice that one meal at Weldon cost \$38.00. Is it possible that there were 34 people along with the funeral train, and if there were is it possible that they paid \$1.00 a piece for dinner. Also notice that the hotel bill at Goldsboro was \$63 and at Kingston \$69. But your attention is specially called to the last two items under voucher 2080. They read as follows: Expenses at Richmond \$28. Lunches and porter hire \$82. Making a total of \$110. How was this money spent. We are reliably informed that Mr. E. L. Francis, Mr. D. E. Sanderlin and others entertained the funeral escort as guests and did not charge the government one cent. How much more of the expenses of this trip is of that nature, we will leave the reader to judge. Down a little further you will notice that \$46.80 more was charged for lunches. How much of this was champagne and whisky we suppose will never be known. Notice under voucher 2084 one item of \$34.20 for kid white gloves. Just under it is more gloves (this time black kids) to the amount of \$15.20. Under voucher 2085 there went in one lump \$487. There is no explanation what it was paid for, except one item of \$73.80 to the Mullett Railroad. It will also be seen that \$308.00 was paid in one lump to Capt. J. W. Lamb. We suppose this is for horse carriage hire. Voucher 2087 is \$588.50 to railroad company from Washington to Goldsboro, (While under voucher 2089 there is item of \$110 for a special palce car in addition to the above. These facts speak for themselves. The people foot the bills. The people must vote for a change.

Look at the date opposite your name. If it is 17th August, 1894, your paper will stop with next issue unless you renew your subscription.

KITCHEN AT DURHAM.

The Old War Horse speaks to a Crowded House on Monday.—He Advocated Democratic Principles, and Arraigned the Democratic Party for Deserting its Principles and Betraying the People.

Capt. W. H. Kitchen, the democratic warrior who for thirty years has been in the front rank and borne the brunt of that party's many battles, was the third party speaker here on Monday to a crowded court house. Judging from his speech, it is altogether wrong to say that he has changed his democratic principles or views. Not a single democratic idea was attacked, though his arraignment of that party for failure to carry out the pledges made in the name of the party was scathing and remorselessly severe. His denunciation of Cleveland was equal to the diatribe of Junius, and approved by the greater part of the audience, composed of all parties and conditions of men, with the populists in the majority.

The Capt. spoke for something over two hours, holding his audience well. He is in for the campaign and had a sight of stirring up before it is over.—Durham Weekly Times.

WHY HE QUIT THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Hon. C. G. Conn, the present representative from the 13th congressional district of Indiana, was recently renominated for re-election by the democracy. He has declined in a letter, in which he says:

"I am fearful that my independent position on the labor, finance and other important questions would, in a measure, conflict with the democratic party during the coming congressional campaign and be the means of causing serious party dissensions.

"I am unalterably opposed to the further extension of corporate power, either tariff legislation or through the ordinary process of direct laws, and favor any reasonable method of destroying trust, railroad or other oppressive combines.

"I am opposed to the use of federal soldiers to subdue labor strikes until every means for a peaceful settlement shall have been exhausted, and only then, after the local authorities have demanded federal interference.

"The time has come when public men must take sides either for or against the further centralization of political and corporate power, and if we are to have a government of the people, some way must be found to restrict the growth of that power."

THE PROPER ACTION.

EDITOR THE CAUCASIAN:

I take pleasure in penning this communication to you to endorse and commend the action of the People's party State convention of Aug. 1st in doing the right and proper thing in the most commendable form ever adopted by any political convention in the State, that of raising and eliminating the Judiciary of the State from partisan and machine politics, and of putting it upon the eternal plane of the fitness of things in point of merit. This precedent, as now set by your party, is destined to win for it that success and merit in the minds of all clear minded persons, such as none other can do for it. It is one that will live beyond your party, no matter how long it may prosper upon this at once appreciative action.

The ticket as nominated together with the principle declared in its selection, is one that will sweep the field of all opposition, no matter from what party or parties, for of all such as oppose it failure is marked as their destiny according to the final fitness of all efforts to thwart principle, to machine ends.

It is not a fact, that the reform enunciated by that convention has been recognized as a long needed one. I say it is.

Now, what is to be gained by strict adherence to party over a recognized necessity? Nothing very desirable, I should say, except in the People's party. Then if these conclusions are just, why not go just a little further and largely eliminate partisan politics in the selection of the State Senators and Assemblymen, the element that make laws in the interest and to the dictation of machine methods, since you do so by those who are to execute the law, once made. Say rather select men as their destiny and in making laws conform to the requirements of principle and necessity of the people rather than according to machine marked plans.

Your party has but got upon the first step of progressive political reform within the State. Take another, equally imperative, and the right ones will rise up and mark its era as blessed by their prayers—they vote as they pray, as all good people do.

A Former Clevelandite. Shooting Rock, N. C., Aug. 9th, 1894.

8TH SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

The convention for the 8th Senatorial District will be held in New Bern on Tuesday August 28th 1894. Dr. Cyrus Thompson and others will address the convention. Everybody are invited to attend regardless of party affiliations.

G. L. Hardison, Chairman Ex. Com.

P. P. P.—Populism, purity and progression. R. R. R.—Republicanism, rascality and retrogression. D. D. D.—Democracy, demagogism and desolation.—People's Review.

THE BIBLICAL RECORDER AND THE PEOPLE'S PARTY PLATFORM.

That Paper Publishes Three Very Significant Editorials. The Next Week The People's Party State Convention.

We give below three planks from the People's party State platform followed by three editorials from the Biblical Recorder.

Section 5 of the People's party platform adopted at Raleigh Aug. 1st reads as follows:

"We denounce the McKinley tariff bill and the pending Democratic tariff bill as unjust to the masses of the country, and leading to the information of trusts, combines and monopolies which have oppressed the people, and especially do we denounce the unnecessary and burdensome increase in the tax on sugar and other necessities of life so largely used by the poorer portion of our people, while the taxes have been lowered on some of the luxuries of the rich, which should be the heaviest burden. We especially denounce the pending tariff bill as a cowardly makeshift for tariff reform. It not only substitutes Democratic protection for Republican protection, but also strives to discriminate against the producers of wealth by putting the raw materials which their labor produces upon the free list, while it forces them and every citizen to pay a tax on the manufactured article. The revenue of the government can and should be raised without such unjust and increased discrimination."

The Biblical Recorder on August 5th in its next issue, after the convention says:

"We are sorry for a party when its policy may be turned by two men, and, when, too, there are two self interested men among its representatives. The majority of the Democratic Senators would gladly vote against the high sugar duties, but they cannot pass any law at all without the votes of two men who have said they would vote for no bill that didn't protect the sugar industry."

"The truth is we have made public office too attractive. No man enters one with any idea of working hard, and any man is qualified to hold office if he can get in. He need not do a great work, as ample provision is made for clerks, so he can direct his attention to serving his party and getting his office another term."

"We must get rid of the idea of rewarding party workers and pay men only what their labor is worth, and abolish as many clerkships as possible, thus making the duties of office so arduous that only able and worthy men will aspire to them."

"The annual expenses of our government are about \$425,000,000. About \$100,000,000 of this is paid to men who 'served the party' and \$50,000,000 to clerks who are of kin to men who served the party. About \$180,000,000 are swallowed up by G. A. R. pensioners and pension sharks. This enormous expense makes the high tariff and internal revenue an income tax necessary. So that it may be seen that political parties and the accused 'spoils system' are the great causes of these great matters of dispute, which each party has plans to settle, and which do not exist if the parties were all dead."

"If \$100,000,000 will not run our government a year, run it well and leave a working margin, then we had better divide into four parts. But it is sufficient, and the other \$325,000,000 are devoted to parties and pensioners and charged to the account of the tariff, etc., which means that the public pays it."

The present salaries paid in many departments of our government are entirely too large for the times. If we were to pay twenty-five per cent. of the present salaries, they would be too large now. Office holders do not have half so much work to do now as then, for their number has multiplied many fold. And, more than this, \$5,000 twenty-five years ago would buy about one-third as much of the necessities of life as the amount will now; and if one avers that higher rents must be paid, a certain number of dinners given, a certain number of cigars smoked, a certain degree of style lived up to, or anything of the kind, the people may reply that none of these things are embraced in the duties of public servants, and if they choose to subject themselves to a fashion that demands them, it is none of the people's business, and they are not financially responsible for them."

The servant is not greater than his master, at least, he was not a long time ago. And he must not be now, if our government is to be saved from the hordes of worthless, covetous men, who serve parties at the expense of the public. We need to make a public office a public trust, and one of arduous duties, with reasonable salary and no more clerks than necessary; we need to remove the attractions of public service, treating it as a business matter, which indeed it is, and pay no more for it than would be paid in any other business."

We do not know whether the platform was the immediate inspiration of these articles or not. But even if the editor had not read the platform, the above shows that he is very nearly in line with the People's party for reform and good government."

Do you have headache, dizziness, drowsiness, loss of appetite and other symptoms of biliousness? Hood's Sarsaparilla will cure you.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

As Adopted by the Democratic Convention at Raleigh Last Week. They Declare for Free Coinage of Silver and then Know-Nothingism.

The Democrats of North Carolina submit to the voters of the State the following declaration of principles, viz:

Resolved 1, That we reaffirm the doctrines of the party as enunciated by the Chicago convention of 1892; and desire to signify as follows what is the construction placed by us upon the section thereof relating to silver, viz:

We hold that it is the date of the law-making department of the government, now in the hands of the Democracy, to take immediate steps to restore by legislation the equal privileges of silver with gold at the mints, by free and unlimited coining of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, such being the ratio of value which heretofore has held in the United States.

Resolved 2, That we urge upon the said law-making department of the government the abolition of the unconstitutional and prohibitive tax of 10 per cent. upon the issue of State banks.

Resolved 3, That, in view of the depleted condition in which the late Republican administration left the Treasury department of the United States—presenting as it did, such a lamentable contrast to the overflowing condition in which it was delivered by Mr. Cleveland's first administration to its Republican successor—we urge upon the said law-making department, the immediate enactment of an income tax.

Resolved 4, That we emphatically approve the tariff doctrine enunciated by the Chicago platform.

Resolved 5, That while we are opposed to the slightest qualification, in favor of the Federal Government, of the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on State bank issue we nevertheless advocate as a matter of State policy such regulation and restriction of the issues of banks chartered by North Carolina as will secure a sound currency.

Resolved 6, That we admire the courage and lofty patriotism of the President; that we most heartily commend his prompt and effective action under the law for the suppression of the efforts of alien anarchists to disturb, by force and violence, the true relations of labor and capital; his sturdy efforts to secure the enactment of tariff reform as called for in the platform; his prompt approval of while he repudiates the Federal election law; the notable reductions of the expenses of government under his administration, and the freedom from scandal which has been such a marked feature of his return to the head of affairs.

We point with pride to the record of the Democratic party in North Carolina and commend the present administration. For eighteen years this party has had full control of the State government. It has administered it with the greatest economy and at all times with an eye single to the best interests of all the people. Coming into power at the end of a reign of debauchery and crime, it addressed itself to the work of rehabilitation, and its record is one which challenges public admiration. It has rebuilt our public school system; established asylums for the care of our unfortunate; administered justice; promoted our public enterprise; reduced taxation and in all respects justified the confidence of those who have trusted it. It has afforded security to life and property, protected both capital and labor in its rights, and done all that government can do for a people. No scandal has attached to its administration of public affairs. We congratulate our citizens upon their well reposed trust in it; we congratulate them upon the friendly relations existing between the races; upon the prospects of bounteous crops and returning prosperity. With the record before them we appeal to them for a vote of confidence in this year in the Democratic party.

Resolved, That we favor the abolition of the internal taxes on spirits as soon as practicable. If this cannot be done that the harsh and unjust features of the law for its collection be modified.

The following is the resolution which was adopted in regard to Senator Vance.

Whereas, Since the Democratic party of North Carolina last assembled in convention, death has claimed Hon. Zebulon B. Vance, the State's most illustrious citizen; it is by this convention

Resolved, That appreciating his long and most honorable public services, profound sorrow is expressed on account of the calamity which has fallen upon the State in the event referred to, we admire the noble life, public and private, of this eminent citizen, and refer to it as the noblest example of North Carolina manhood.

"ONCE MORE TO THE BREACH."

Special to the Observer.

CHESTER, S. C., Aug. 11.—Governor Tillman has ordered the dispensaries of the State to be opened for business August 1st. Up to the recent time the dispensaries and the saloons have both been in operation. The Governor now says that on Monday he will start the constables out to shut up all saloons and liquor shops, except the dispensaries. He gives them too slow to do this in order to give those who had stocks of liquor on hand to get rid of them. He thinks that from the first until Monday next is reasonable time to have allowed.

A NON-PARTISAN JUDICIARY.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF THE MEN NAMED BY THE PEOPLE'S PARTY FOR THE HIGH AND IMPORTANT POSITIONS.

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After securing his license he settled in Mocksville, N. C., in 1856, to practice his profession. He was elected from the county of Davie to the State constitutional convention of 1865.

In the summer of 1866 he moved to Statesville, N. C., where he still resides. In 1872 he was nominated for congress and made a splendid campaign. His popularity and great integrity enabled him to reduce an opposing majority of four thousand votes to less than eight hundred; thus showing that if the opposing majority had not been over three thousand he would have overcome it, and been elected triumphantly. Indeed his defeat by so small a majority was a splendid victory. In August, 1875, upon the resignation of Judge Mitchell, he was appointed to the Supreme court bench to succeed him. He served in this position with marked fairness, ability, and with great satisfaction to the people until 1878. In 1880 he again made the race for congress, and again pulled down the opposing majority to about the same notch. In 1888 he was nominated on the Republican ticket for the position of Supreme Court Judge. In 1892 he was the Republican nominee for Governor of North Carolina. He has been twice married, the first time to Miss Eliza Gingham, and the last time to Miss Lida Coopenning.

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A WEEK'S NEWS

GATHERED FROM EVERY QUARTER OF THE WORLD

And Briefly Told For the Readers of The Caucasian.

The Montgomery Goes to Southport.

Washington Post: Acting Secretary McAdoo has decided to send the cruiser Montgomery to Southport, at the mouth of Cape Fear, to take part in the naval militia movement of the North Carolina reserves. This battalion has the use of the monitor Nantucket, but it was deemed desirable to furnish a more modern warship, and for that purpose the Raleigh was at first chosen. It was found, however, that her draught was greater than the depth of water over the bar, and the Montgomery has been ordered to take her place.

Close application and industry marked him as a student. Mathematics being his favorite study, he completed surveying which was afterwards of much benefit to him.

Returning to his fathers farm he remained there till he accepted a position with J. M. Worth & Co. at Company Shops (now Burlington) where he acquired a practical business knowledge. When the war broke out he entered the machine shops of the N. C. R. R. with the intention of becoming a machinist and remained there till nearly the close of the war.

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It will be seen from the above sketch that he has ever since the war been in the thick of the fight, but like Judge Faircloth, during the bitter fight his political opponents have never dared to question his ability or integrity. In short, there are no two men in N. C. whose political and personal character has been more closely scrutinized by their enemies than Judges Faircloth and Furches; and yet to-day their strongest political opponents, and even their strongest personal enemies, if they have such, could not bring up against their characters. Judge Furches is a very able lawyer, and is just the kind of man to sit on a high, noble, non-partisan, and right-angled Supreme court bench.

HON. H. G. CONNOR.

Ex-Judge Connor has not had a photograph taken in twenty years. Therefore we have not been able to have a cut made of him, that would represent him as he looks now. He is a man now in the prime of life and with a remarkable mature mind, yet he is still rather youthful in appearance. Outside of representing Wilson county in the General Assembly we believe he has never held any office till he was made Judge of the Superior court. On the bench he was a model Judge. He has never been popular with the corporations, yet not one of them can charge that he ever made an unjust charge or ruling against them. The fact that he has tried to be absolutely fair and just toward all parties, persons and interests, is no doubt their greatest objection to him. And this explains why the People's party selected him for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value or be adjusted through international agreement, or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in payments of debts; and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin. We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmers and laboring classes, the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency."

TAKE

